

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall term of Mecklenburg Superior Court was held last week—Judge Heath presiding, and Wm. Lander, Esq., Solicitor.

The case of the State vs. Floyd, from Gaston, was disposed of. It will be remembered that Floyd was convicted at the last term of murder, but appealed to the Supreme Court, where he was granted a new trial—the Supreme Court deciding that the case was nothing more than manslaughter.

The prisoner therefore submitted to a verdict in accordance with that decision, and was branded with the letter M on the right hand, and discharged.

Judge Heath presides with dignity, urbanity, and with much firmness, and seems to be a very popular Judge with the bar and all others. Mr Lander is one of the most indefatigable officers in the State—a protector to the law-abiding, but a terror to evil doers generally.

CLERK AND MASTER.—Dr. D. R. Dunlap, the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, for Mecklenburg county, having resigned his office, Judge Heath last week appointed A. C. Williamson, Esq., to fill the office. Mr Williamson is a gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties, and he will no doubt make an efficient and acceptable officer. Dr. Dunlap has held the office for 40 years.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—We publish to-day, at the request of a subscriber, the report of a survey of the Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio Railroad.

The projected Road from here to Statesville is a portion of this line, therefore we suppose the Report will be of importance to those interested at least. Arrangements are being made to have the Road surveyed from this point to Statesville. A general meeting of the Stockholders is to be held in Charlotte on Friday next.

CORN.—Mr H. C. Howie, of Cabarrus county, left at our office last week some mammoth ears of corn—one had 1005 grains on it, and the grains are unusually large.

FOR SALE.—The Asheville News printing office is offered for sale. Also, we learn from the Salisbury Banner that that office will be sold if a suitable purchaser offers. Salisbury is an excellent point for a democratic paper, and a gentleman who understands conducting a newspaper might do well by purchasing the Banner Office.

"THE INDEPENDENT," is the title of a new paper published at Goldsboro, N. C., by A. B. Chapin & Co., the first number of which we have received. Mr Chapin edited the "Times" at Carolina City, and we have no doubt in his new field of labor he will make a paper worthy the patronage of the public, an abundance of which we hope he may receive.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—The Agricultural Fair of Cumberland county was held week before last at Fayetteville. We see by the list of premiums published in the Observer that Graham D. Baker was awarded the first premium for sixty-six bushels 3 pecks and 1 quart of Corn, 1246 lbs. of fodder and 764 lbs. of shucks, all grown on one acre of reclaimed old sandy land.

Mr Baker also produced 1,800 bushels of Corn on sixty acres of reclaimed sandy-old-field land. He also picked from one acre 1134 lbs. of Cotton. Mr B. is a young farmer, and is certainly hard to beat. Another gentleman produced 77½ bushels of Corn on one acre. The Scotch of old Cumberland seem to know how to make the sand-hills repay them for their labor. Will not some of them come up to the next Mecklenburg Fair?

The Address was delivered by W. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh, and the Carolinian and Observer both speak in very complimentary terms of it. The Observer says: "It was a remarkably sensible and judicious effort, mainly devoted to the agricultural and mechanical interests, and internal improvements, upon all of which he has evidently thought much and informed himself thoroughly. It was received with decided approbation by a large audience; and we are glad to learn that at the request of the Society it is to be published. Its extensive circulation cannot fail to do good."

CAROLINIAN SESSION PAPER.—The following notice from the Columbia Daily Carolinian, should command attention: "As usual, we will furnish our Daily Session paper for one dollar, including postage. A Photographic reporter being attached to our office, will enable us to give accurate reports of the acts and doings of the Legislature."

CIRCUS ROW.—We see a statement in the papers that Robinson's Circus had a fight at Whitehall, Robeson county, N. C. One of the citizens was killed and others wounded. The difficulty originated by a drunken man attempting to enter the tent without paying. We suppose this is the same company that had the fight at Gaston, Halifax county, a few weeks ago.

ELECTIONS.—The indications are that the American Union Ticket, selected from the Democratic and Republican candidates, are generally elected. The Republicans claim an increased majority in the State Senate. The House is largely Republican. The vote in New York City was only 54,000, being 46,000 less than registered. The Democratic majority in the city is 12,800 for Comptroller and 20,000 for Secretary of State.

MARYLAND.—The Democrats will have a large majority in the Legislature. In the House of Delegates the Democrats will have 49 members, and the K. N.'s 25; in the Senate, 13 Democrats to 8 K. N.'s. The Congressmen elected are Harris, the notorious Winter Davis and Webster, K. N.'s; and Stewart, Hughes and Kunkel, Democrats. No change from last delegation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The election for a Governor of this State, took place on the 8th. The Republicans have carried the State by about the same plurality as last year, when Danks was elected.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—In another column we publish the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Union county. The resolution in favor of organizing is in the true spirit, and should receive the hearty endorsement of every democrat who is not entirely controlled by ambitious motives.

The meeting, it will be seen, recommends that the District Convention be held at Charlotte. Of course we have no objection to holding the Convention here, but we have heard an expression in favor of holding it at Salisbury or Concord. We shall be entirely satisfied with either place. But let every county hold meetings and recommend the time as well as the place.

Democratic meetings have been held in Yancey and Madison counties, at which Gov. Ellis was recommended for re-nomination.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.—We continue to publish items relative to the abolition outrage at Harper's Ferry. The friends of the conspirators, at the North, are evidently trying to make capital against the South by holding them up as martyrs, and republishing old Brown's sayings on the trial and since. Whatever Brown says is for effect at the North; therefore we think it is a matter for regret that the Virginia authorities have allowed many of his declarations, (other than those made on trial,) to be published and reported for northern fanatical papers.

We think the Richmond Dispatch and other papers are right in the opinion that every one of the abolition rascals should have been hung as soon as captured, without Judge or Jury; it would have been an effectual warning to others of their crew, and afforded no opportunity for their friends at the North to harp on their dying declarations and publish letters to and from them. Entirely too much leniency has been extended to a set of men whose known object was to create a servile insurrection and violently interfere with the rights of slaveholders.

The Richmond Enquirer says it has received through the mail, post-marked "Great Falls, New Hampshire," a large printed placard which reads as follows: TREASON!

All True Christians who believe in "Immortality through Jesus Christ alone," are requested to pray for Capt. John Brown, who now is under sentence of death, and is to be hung next month for righteousness sake, and doing justly with his fellow man, his country and his God. By request of one who loves the Truth, and feels for the man that is to die a martyr to it. Somersworth, Nov. 4, 1859. J.

WATCH.—In the present state of affairs does it not behoove every southern community to closely watch every stranger who comes into it, especially those who are peddling, lecturing or begging, whether male or female? We see that some southern towns have adopted measures to detect emissaries, and if every town and village would do the same thing it might prevent some trouble. Whenever a person is caught tampering with negroes or expressing incendiary sentiments, give him about 39 lashes on his bare back and let him travel northward again.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT JACKSON, N. C.—Inasmuch as we published last week an account of the difficulty at Jackson, Northampton county, between B. F. Moore of Raleigh, and a Mr Moody, we copy the following card: RALEIGH, Nov. 4th.

To the Editors of the Petersburg Express: Gentlemen—On my way home from Jackson, my attention was called by a friend to the account of the difficulty at that place between Mr Moody and myself, given in the letter of a correspondent and addressed to your paper. It was no less surprising to the friends who have known me for many years, than to myself.

As the affair is likely to become the subject of judicial investigation, I shall enter into no details of it, but simply affirm that I made no attack on Mr Moody with a knife, either drawn or undrawn, but I did use a knife, which was casually in my hand, to defend myself against an attack made by Mr Moody. I shall not be drawn into any controversy about the facts, as they will fully appear in proper time. I have been compelled to say thus much, lest my silence might be construed to my prejudice. Respectfully yours, B. F. MOORE.

Since putting the above in type, we find in the Express the following card from Mr Moody: GARYSBURG, N. C., Nov. 7. Mr Editor:—I deem it due to myself to correct an error in the statement made by Mr Moore, (through your columns,) relative to my difficulty with him.

I do emphatically and unhesitatingly assert that Mr Moore made a most unexpected and uncalled for attack on me, (during a conversation I had with him at Jackson,) by attempting to stab me with a knife which was open and concealed, for I did not see it until the moment he made the attempt to use it, and I only defended myself against the attack made by him, which was so sudden I was entirely unprepared for it. I will hereafter, if necessary, give all the particulars. Yours, very respectfully, J. M. MOODY.

A Town Attacked by Robbers and Outlaws.—Brownsville, Texas, has recently been attacked by a band of robbers. The last news from that quarter says: "Cortinas and his band continue their depredations, threatening the inhabitants with fire and sword. On the 20th ultimo thirty men entered the city and fired one round, when they were surprised by the artillery and fled. On the 24th one hundred and twenty men, with cannon and howitzers, marched against Cortinas, and drove the guard from his house. They were subsequently surprised by an ambuscade, and lost a cannon and were wounded and nine killed. Cortinas lost two killed. He afterwards sent a letter demanding of the citizens of Brownsville that they should surrender the Sheriff and others to save the city from destruction. A general panic prevailed at Brownsville. The city was barricaded and trenches dug for defence. An attack was hourly expected.

It was reported that after taking Brownsville, Cortinas would attack Brazos. The Mayor of Brownsville appeals to New Orleans for a hundred men, as their citizens were worn out, and the Rangers had not arrived from Northern Mexico. Sixty felons, released from the prison at Victoria, had joined the guerilla band and were devastating the country."

A company of United States troops has been ordered to Brownsville by the Secretary of War.

COTTON RECEIPTS at all the Ports.—921,982 bales, against 815,553 last year. Increase 106,429.

H. W. DAVIS AND THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, who generally voted and acted with the black republicans in Congress, made a speech some time last summer in which he told the people of Maryland that their interests were not with the South but with the North, that their true friends were at the North, therefore he advised them to side with the North in case of dissolution. This man Davis—this representative of Maryland know-nothingism and "plug-uglyism"—has just been re-elected to Congress. Is the South to understand that the people he represents approve his sentiments? It is true he was elected by mob force, by the rowdies of Baltimore; but will the good and respectable portion of the population of Baltimore submit to such things? Will they not petition the House of Representatives to exclude Davis from his seat?

We do not speak about Davis simply because he belongs to the opposition, but because he is a dangerous man to represent a slave-holding State—because he was unfairly elected, and because his words and acts are calculated to encourage abolitionism.

The Baltimore Sun, neutral, and the Baltimore American, whig, and others, declare that the election was carried by the rowdy-rascals of the city in a way that is disgraceful to any civilized community. The friends of the Reform ticket (composed of whigs and democrats) were mobbed and beaten from the polls, two or three persons were killed and the democratic candidate for Congress was dangerously wounded. Is such conduct to go unchecked in a free country?

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—We hope the members of Congress from this State will act on the following suggestions of the Fayetteville Observer: The U. S. Arsenal.—We think, in view of all the circumstances, especially those of recent occurrence, it is high time for Congress to carry out the original design of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, by making it an Arsenal of Construction. It has remained idle and useless quite long enough. Before a bill can be passed through the ensuing session of Congress, the Railroad to the coal and iron and timber region of Deep River will be completed, and that difficulty in the way will be removed. We trust that our entire delegation in Congress will feel interested in accomplishing this important object at the earliest possible day.

In addition to what the Observer says, we remark that it is not only a matter of interest to Fayetteville and the State of North Carolina that the Arsenal should be completed immediately and put in operation, but it is of vital importance to all the southern States—the whole South—and therefore the whole southern delegation in Congress should feel interested in the matter. We have always been and are in favor of preserving the Union and the Constitution, but if the North continues her aggressions on the South, it is evident that the two sections cannot stick together. Therefore it is wisdom for our section to prepare for any emergency that may occur.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA—400 persons supposed to be lost.—Late foreign news reports the total loss of the English ship, Royal Charter. Upwards of 400 persons were on board, and only ten are said to have been saved. There was a half million of dollars in gold on board.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AT CHAPEL HILL.—We learn from our Chapel Hill correspondent, that the Senior Class have invited Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to preach the Graduating Sermon at the next Annual Commencement, and that he has accepted the invitation. The Archbishop will attract almost as large a crowd as the President did at last Commencement.

John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank, will deliver the Annual Address.—Raleigh Press.

THE DAN RIVER COAL FIELD RAIL ROAD.—The stockholders in the above named Rail Road, had a most enthusiastic meeting at Wentworth on last Saturday, the 5th instant. We learn that there was a large delegation from the city of Richmond, and that the counties of Stokes and Forsyth, were ably represented. The greatest unanimity and harmony prevailed, and it is now considered a fixed fact, that Richmond will be connected with the North Carolina Rail Road, at High Point, by the way of Danville, Leaksville, Germantown and Salem.

The company was organized by the election of a competent board of directors. John W. Brodnax, Esq., was elected President; Jones W. Burton Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, and Col. B. M. Jones, of Danville, Chief Engineer. We understand that it is the intention of the company, so soon as it is determined where the Danville road will intersect the North Carolina line, to commence operations, and to press the work on vigor to its completion.—Greensboro Patriot

Horrible Massacre by the Indians.—We find in the Salt Lake papers of the 5th ult., the details of another Indian massacre, which occurred twenty five miles west of Fort Hall, on Lander's cut off, on the night of the 2nd of September, on a party consisting of six men, three women and ten children, part from Michigan and part from Buchanan county, Iowa. The massacre must have been a most horrible one. The emigrants were surrounded just as they were about camping, and shot down before they had time to prepare for defense. Some who escaped, fell in son after with a company of dragoons, under command of Lieut. Livingston, who sent a detachment to the scenes of the massacre. The following is the description of what they found: "After informing the command of our distress, Lieut. Livingston sent a detachment of nine men, with one of our company to pilot them to the place of the massacre. On their arrival they found the dead bodies of five persons on the ground, out of the eight that were missing. The dead were horribly mangled and scalped. One little girl, five years old, had both her legs cut off at the knees; her ears were also cut off, and her eyes were dug out from their sockets; and to all appearances the girl, after having her legs cut off, had been compelled to walk on the stumps, for the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish propensity of savage barbarity. Their animals were taken and their wagons plundered.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A Miss Thompson in Tennessee has recently recovered \$15,000 in a suit for breach of promise against a man named Patterson. The case excited great interest as the most eminent counsel in the State were engaged upon it. The verdict is the heaviest ever rendered in a case of the kind in Tennessee."

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER AND THE P. O. BILL.—The Fayetteville Observer is generally so well posted in regard to public affairs that it is seldom we find it in error in stating occurrences, circumstances, &c., but with regard to the action of the last Congress in relation to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, we really think it is in error, unintentionally so of course.

The Observer has heretofore quoted from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Washington Star, which it calls democratic testimony, to show on whom the responsibility rests for the defeat of the bill. Our friends are again at fault in classing the Journal of Commerce as a democratic paper—it is a neutral paper (if there ever was such a thing), and if it has sometimes leaned pretty far towards democracy it was because right and justice, and the country's interest seemed to require it. But the testimony of the Journal of Commerce is entitled to no more, not as much, credence as some we have cited, Mr Clingman for instance, who was present and knows exactly what took place.

In a letter dated "Senate Chamber, March 7, 1859," Mr Clingman states the facts in regard to the action of the House and Senate as follows: "The Post Office appropriation bill came from the House to the Senate at the present session in the usual mode. It made appropriations to the extent of above twenty millions of dollars, of which a little less than four millions was to pay off deficiencies or debts due before the 30th of June next, and the remainder for the postal service of the coming year. The bill was carefully considered by the Senate for several days, and as usual a number of amendments were made. Among them was one abolishing the franking privilege of Senators and Representatives, and another raising the postage of letters from three to five cents, &c. It was sent back to the House for concurrence in these amendments. For some time after it reached that body, the majority refused to consider it, though repeated attempts were made to take it up. At length, on the last night of the session, it was taken up, but instead of its amendments being considered as usual, and agreed to or rejected, a resolution was moved, declaring in substance that the Senate had violated the constitution in proposing to increase the rates of postage, and directing the Clerk of the House to carry back the bill and amendments to the Senate with a copy of their resolution. For some time after it reached that body, the majority refused to consider it, though repeated attempts were made to take it up. At length, on the last night of the session, it was taken up, but instead of its amendments being considered as usual, and agreed to or rejected, a resolution was moved, declaring in substance that the Senate had violated the constitution in proposing to increase the rates of postage, and directing the Clerk of the House to carry back the bill and amendments to the Senate with a copy of their resolution. 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